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THE HILLSIDE NURSERY

L. FANCOLLY, Prop.

ATLANTIC,

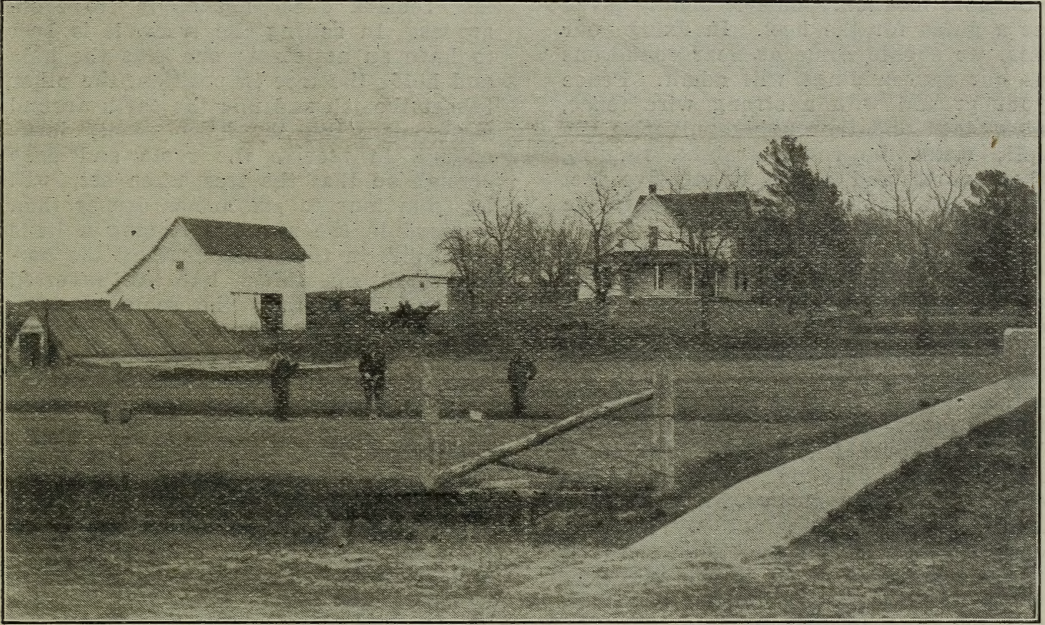
IOWA

One Mile East of Court House.

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RETAIL PRICE LIST

SPRING OF 1913



GREETING

Dear Friends:—

In submitting our Sixth Annual Price List of Strawberry Plants and General Nursery Stock, we beg leave to make some personal remarks.

Our first experience in the nursery business began in 1875 with the firm of Wilson & Wilson, then proprietors of the old Grove City Nursery. Fifteen months later, on the dissolution of the firm, we cast our fortunes with the Silas Wilson Nursery, continuing in the work up to February 16th, 1880. On that date, we moved to what is now part of our present holdings, and engaged in the growing of apple seedlings, small fruit and gardening, disposing of the nursery plants to our home nurseries, always with satisfaction to all parties concerned.

In the spring of 1907, when R. D. McGeehon, the veteran small-fruit and plant grower retired from business, we purchased a tract of land just across the road, and placed a large order for plants of standard varieties, and started in business at our present location.

With our large experience in the growing and handling of plants and trees, we feel as though we can please you, and do, most earnestly, solicit at least a trial order.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain,

Yours for business,

THE HILLSIDE NURSERY,

L. Fancolly, Proprietor.

How To Plant And Care For Trees

The first thing to consider in planting orchard trees, is the site, and this, if a small plot for family use, must necessarily be within reasonable distance of the buildings. It is nearly universally agreed, by experienced horticulturalists, that high, rolling land, and more particularly on the north, northeast or east slope of same, makes the most desirable location. This, I think, is correct, but an orchard is needed on every farm and few are so fortunate as to have at hand, near their dwelling, just such a desirable location. This is simply given as a guide for the best. In fixing our site, we should come as near conditions as our surroundings will admit. Fence your ground with a strong wire fence, plow deep and thoroughly pulverize the soil; make the rows straight, running them north and south, twenty-five feet apart. Set your trees about twenty-five feet apart in the rows.

Straight rows are pleasing to the eye and an advantage in cultivation. This distance, twenty-five feet between the rows, is, I think, desirable, because it leaves space sufficient between them for a free circulation of air, one of the main things sought after in an elevated site. When you purchase, be sure and order No. 1 trees. This is important. The small planter has no use for poor trees. Don't buy of the itinerant tree peddler, of whose antecedents you know nothing, and whose employer (if he has one) may be engaged in selling high priced novelties unsuited to this climate.

Here the question arises, "What is a first-class tree when delivered to the planter?" A first-class tree should be one that is taken from the ground in a

careful manner with plenty of root to correspond with the size of the top. It should be sound, and should not have been exposed to the sun and drying winds. The top should be in size proportioned to its height and age, the stem tapering from the ground to the top, the limbs coming out in regular order, at least 3 inches apart, to avoid forks and splitting. I prefer trees two and three years old. There is plenty of moisture in the soil in the spring, and don't be afraid of dry weather. This last remark does not apply to evergreens. In setting the trees, it is best to have an assistant; one digs the hole and holds the tree in position, the other bosses the job and fills the earth around the roots. Dig the holes plenty large enough to receive the roots and deep enough so that the tree when set will be from four to six inches deeper than it stood in the nursery, leaving a little loose dirt in the holes, making the bottom look something like an inverted saucer. Wash from the roots any dry earth that might adhere from any cause, leaving the roots thoroughly wet. Put your tree in the hole with the heaviest limbs to the south, leaning 3 to 4 inches from the perpendicular in that direction, spread the roots to a natural position, fill in moist loose earth with your hands, at the same time about the roots, until they are well covered, then stamp, using your spade and feet. Finish filling with good clean earth. Tramp the earth to within two inches of the top; fill that with fine rich soil and leave loose.

I give these directions with great confidence, having set many hundreds of orchard trees, and a very small per cent have failed to grow.

Strawberry Culture

Select a good rich piece of ground, and try to have it plowed eight to ten inches deep in the fall. If that is impossible, have it plowed as early in the spring as you can. Harrow, roll, and otherwise work it, until it is fine as can be made, then mark it out in rows three and one-half to four feet apart. We usually plant ours three and one-half feet.

If plants can be obtained near home of the varieties you want, get them in preference to sending off a long distance for them, even if they cost you more, for most likely in the end, they will be the cheapest. Only plants of the previous year's growth should be planted. Trim off all the old runners and

dead leaves, and trim back the roots to four or five inches. Place a quantity of plants in a pail, with just enough water to cover the roots, taking each one out as wanted, not dropping them along the row to dry out in the wind. We use a good strong trowel for planting, setting the plants from fourteen to sixteen inches apart in the rows. Take your trowel and scratch off the dry dirt on the surface, where you want to set the plant, until the moist dirt appears; stick your trowel straight down in the earth, working it back and forth to make a fair sized hole, then take a plant from your pail, shaking it slightly to separate the roots into a sort of fan-shape, and place it in the ground just so the

crown of it is even with the surface, firming the soil well around each plant. Don't be afraid of getting it too solid, you can't do it. Bring a little loose earth around each plant as you leave it.

Start cultivation as soon as you can, and sooner, if possible. Keep them clean all summer by cultivating frequently. All weeds that come up in the rows must be removed with the hoe, or pull-

ed with the fingers. Keep the blossoms all picked off. The fruit they bear will not amount to anything and they weaken the plant.

After the ground starts to freeze, cover the plants just out of sight, with good clean straw or slough hay, leaving it on until after the fruit is gathered. It keeps the berries clean, and the ground moist.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUIT, ETC.

All fruit trees are two and three years old and first grade, 5 to 7 feet high

APPLES

Leading Varieties.

\$0.30 each. \$3.00 per dozen. Half dozen at dozen rate.

SUMMER

Duchess Red Astrachan
Red June Yellow Transparent

FALL

Price's Sweet Cole's Quince
Fameuse or Snow Wealthy

WINTER

Jonathan Grime's Golden
Winesap N. W. Greening
Roman Stem Ben Davis
Gano (Black Ben Davis) Janet
Wolf River Delicious

CRABS

Whitney No. 20 Hyslop

CHERRIES

Leading Varieties.

\$0.40 each. \$4.50 per dozen. Half dozen at dozen rate.

Early Richmond (early)
Large Montmorency (med)
English Morello (late)
Wragg (late)

PLUMS

Leading Varieties.

\$0.40 each. \$4.50 per dozen. Half dozen at dozen rate.

DeSoto Hawkeye
Stoddard Wild Goose
Wyant Golden Queen Lombard

PEACH

Leading Varieties.

\$0.25 each.

Bokara No. 3 Champion

PEARS

Leading Varieties.

\$0.40 each.

Keffer Koonce

GRAPES

Leading Varieties.

Concords \$0.15 each. \$1.00 per dozen.
All other varieties \$0.25 each. \$2.50 per dozen.

BLACK

Concord Moore's Early Worden

WHITE

Pocklington Niagara

CURRANTS

\$1.00 per dozen.

RED

Cherry Victoria

WHITE

White Grape White Dutch

GOOSEBERRY

\$1.00 per dozen

Mountain Seedling Houghton Seedling

RASPBERRY

BLACK

\$0.25 per dozen. \$2.00 per 100.

Cumberland Gregg

RED

\$0.40 per dozen. \$3.00 per 100.

Cardinal Cuthbert

ASPARAGUS

\$0.25 per dozen. \$1.00 per 100.

Giant Argenteuil

RHUBARB

\$0.50 per dozen.

EVERGREENS

Each

American Arbor Vitae, 2 to 3 feet..\$0.40
American Arbor Vitae, 12 to 18 in.. .25
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.... .50
Black Hills Spruce, 12 to 18 in.... .40
Col. Blue Spruce, blue tinge, 12 to 18 inches 1.00
Col. Blue Spruce, 2 to 3 feet..... 1.50
Red Cedar, 10 to 12 inches15
Red Cedar, 12 to 18 inches25
Irish Juniper, 12 to 18 inches..... .75

SHADE TREES

NURSERY GROWN

Each

European White Birch, 10 to 12 ft...\$1.00
Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, 8 to 10 ft. 1.00
Sugar Maple, 8 to 10 ft..... 1.00
Sugar Maple, 6 to 8 ft..... .80
Mountain Ash, 8 to 10 ft..... 1.00
American Elm, 10 to 12 feet 1.00
Red Bud or Judas tree, 8 to 10 ft... 1.00
Russian Olive, hardy, 6 to 8 feet... .50
Buckeye, 8 to 10 feet 1.00

ROSES OUTDOOR GROWN

	Each
Crimson Rambler, climbing, 2 year.	\$0.35
Dorothy Perkins, climbing, 2 year.	.35
Paul Neyron, monthly, 2 year.....	.35
General Jacqueminot, monthly, 2 yr	.35
Madame Plantier, white, 2 year....	.35
Persian Yellow, 2 year35

BULBS

	Each
Paeonies, Red, White and Pink....	\$0.25
Cannas, mixed colors15
Gladioli10
Tiger Lilies05

SHRUBBERY

	Each
Snowball, 3 feet.....	\$0.35
Hydrangea Paniculati Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet35
Persian Lilac, purple, 2 to 3 feet ..	.35
Common Lilac, 2 to 3 feet.....	.30
Weigelia Rosea, 3 feet35
Flowering Almond, double pink, 3 ft.	.35
Spirea or Bridal Wreath, 3 feet....	.35

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

NURSERY GROWN

We can furnish forest tree seedlings in the following: American Ash, American Elm, Russia Mulberry and Catalpa Speciosa. \$1.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Varieties	Season
Aroma (per)	Late
Bubach (imp)	Mid-Season
Bederwood (per)	Early
Bisel (imp)	Medium
Brandywine	Late
Crescent (imp)	Early
Excelsior (imp)	Early
Haverland (imp)	Early
Lovett (per)	Mid-Season
Luther (per)	Early
Marie (imp)	Late
Sample (imp)	Medium to Late
Senator Dunlap (per)	Early
Warfield (imp)	Early

Varieties marked "imp" have imperfect blossoms, and will not bear fruit unless a variety marked "per" is planted along with them as a fertilizer. Varieties marked "per," however, will bear fruit even if planted by themselves.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

\$0.50 per 100. \$4.00 per 1,000.

STATE OF IOWA.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

Office of the State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, as amended by the Thirty-First General Assembly (Code Section 2575—a51) the nursery stock for sale by L. Fancolly, of Atlantic, Iowa, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

H. E. SUMMERS,

State Entomologist.

This Certificate is invalid after July 1st, 1913.

Certificate No. 13. Dated July 13th, 1912.

LOCATION

THE HILLSIDE NURSERY is located one mile east of the court house, Atlantic, Iowa, south of the main line of the Rock Island and at the crossing of East Seventh Street and the A. N. & S.

All questions pertaining to our line of business cheerfully answered. Visitors always welcome. Correspondence solicited.